

In The Claims: The following is a list of all claims in the application with their status and the text for all active claims.

Claims 1-2 (Cancelled)

Claims 3-15(Withdrawn)

16(New). A method for storing electric energy, comprising the steps of:

- (a) providing an electrically-uncharged apparatus comprised of two conductive plates, also known as electrodes, where said conductive plates are each located in a separate chamber and where each said separate chamber containing each said conductive plate is filled with a multitude of conductive particles dispersed in a dispersing medium and where each said conductive particle is free to move in said dispersing medium in each said separate chamber for transferring electric charges to and from each said conductive plate in each said separate chamber as necessary, and where fully-contained said separate chambers are located adjacent to each other and separated from each other, both physically and electrically, by electrically non-conductive matter, then**
- (b) establishing a uniform or non-uniform electric field between said conductive plates located in each said separate chamber, then**
- (c) transferring positive or negative electric charges and energy from each said conductive plate in each said separate chamber to said multitude of conductive particles dispersed in said dispersing medium contained in each said separate chamber using a particle-to-particle charge-pumping procedure, thus**
- (d) accumulating said positive or negative electric charges on the outside surface of each said conductive particle dispersed in said dispersing medium in each said separate chamber by using said particle-to-particle charge-pumping procedure until each said conductive particle in each said separate**

chamber is energized to the same positive or negative electric potential or voltage as said conductive plate located in same said separate chamber, then
(e) preventing stored said energy from dissipating by stopping said stored positive or negative electric charges from escaping from said surfaces of said multitude of conductive particles and from each said conductive plate in each said separate chamber,

whereby a large quantity of electric energy is stored on the immense amount of combined surface area of said multitude of said conductive particles dispersed in said dispersing medium in each said separate chamber by using said particle-to-particle charge-pumping procedure.

17 (New). The method for storing electric energy in Claim 16 wherein said positive or negative electric charges are accumulated by a great multitude of solid, liquid, or gaseous conductive, non-conductive, or semiconductor particles dispersed in a solid, liquid, or gaseous dispersing medium in each said separate chamber by using said particle-to-particle charge-pumping procedure by physical contact or corona discharge until each said conductive, non-conductive, or semiconductor particle in said solid, liquid, or gaseous dispersing medium in each said separate chamber with each said conductive plate is energized to said same positive or negative electric potential or voltage.

18(New). A method of retrieving stored electric energy, comprising the steps of:
(a) providing an electrically-energized apparatus comprised of two conductive plates, also known as electrodes, where said conductive plates are each located in a separate chamber and where each said separate chamber containing each said conductive plate is filled with a multitude of conductive particles dispersed in a dispersing medium and where each said conductive particle is free to move in said dispersing medium in each said separate chamber for transferring positive or negative electric charges to and from each said conductive plate in each said separate chamber as necessary, and where fully-contained said separate chambers are located adjacent to each

other and separated from each other, both physically and electrically, by electrically non-conductive matter, then

- (b) making connections between each said conductive plate in each said separate chamber of said electrically-energized apparatus to an electrical load device so that electric current will flow through said electrical load device while each said separate chamber with said multitude of conductive particles in said dispersing medium contains a great quantity of previously stored positive or negative electric charges located on the surface of each said conductive particle in said multitude of conductive particles in each said separate chamber, then
- (c) allowing stored electric energy to flow through said electrical load device by permitting equally charged and repelling said conductive particles dispersed in said dispersing medium with said positive or negative electric charges in each said separate chamber to make electrical contact with each other and with said conductive plate located in same said separate chamber using a particle-to-particle charge-pumping procedure, thus
- (d) reducing the quantity of said stored positive or negative electric charges on said surface of said multitude of conductive particles in said dispersing medium in each said separate chamber using said particle-to-particle charge-pumping procedure until all said positive or negative electric charges stored on the immense combined said surface area of said multitude of conductive particles in said dispersing medium in each said separate chamber are depleted or until no more electric energy is required by said electrical load device,

whereby a large quantity of electric energy that was stored in a small mass and volume is supplied to said electrical load device very effectively and efficiently by using said particle-to-particle charge-pumping procedure.